Last of 4 Fallen Reds to Be Assigned

MOSCOW, Sept. 25—Dmitri Shepilov, 51, fallen former Pravda editor and former foreign minister, will be sent off somewhere to Siberia as a teacher, unof- 

ficial reports said today. If true, this will complete the assignment to remote places. The four leaders ousted from anti-party activities in the Kremlin shake-up in June.

The report said that he will not take the post until he recovers his health.

Molotov in Mongolia

His report assignment to a teaching post in a commercial institute would end the guessing as to the fate of the ousted leaders.

Only Saturday, V. M. Molotov, ostein premier and chief of Russian diplomacy, was named to the minor job of Russian ambassador to Mongolia.

Former Premier Georgi Malenkov was sent shortly after his ouster to run a power station in far-off Kazakhstan.

Lazar M. Kaganovitch, deposed first deputy premier, is said to have been assigned to a cement factory in Sverdlovsk, western Siberia.

With Rise of Khrushchev

Shepilov stepped into the Kremlin limelight with the rise to power of Communist Party Chief Khrushchev.

He moved into the foreign minister's job from the chief editor's desk at Pravda, official organ of the Communist party, on June 1, 1958. He succeeded Molotov.

Shepilov lost his place as a candidate member of the presidium and his job as propaganda chief.
TROOPS CALLED IN FIGHT OVER INTEGRATION

Arkansas Governor Fears Riot

(Continued from first page)

later ratified by popular vote, before forced integration should be attempted.

Earlier the governor had accused the federal government of trying to use Arkansas to breach the south's stand on segregation.

While it was evident that Faubus intended to halt the scheduled integration tomorrow, his language was not direct. He said:

"Units of the national guard have been or are now being mobilized with the mission to maintain or restore order and good order of this community. Advance units are already on the grounds at Central high school. . . . This is a decision I have reached prayerfully . . . The mission of the state militia is to maintain or restore order and to protect the lives and property of citizens. They will not act as segregationists or integrationists but as soldiers called to active duty.

Stay on Same Basis

"But, I must state here in all sincerity, that it is my opinion—yes, even a conviction, that it will not be possible to restore or to maintain order and to prevent the lives and property of citizens if forcible integration is carried out tomorrow in the schools of this community.

"The inevitable conclusion, therefore, must be that the schools in Pulaski county, for the time being, must be operated on the same basis as they have been operated in the past."

Earlier Faubus traced the history of race relations in Arkansas and recounted a new school law that freed the university and other state supported schools and are integrated in public schools of communities "where a majority has had no objection."

One School Integrates

Ozark, Ark., Sept. 2 (AP) Three Negroes registered and attended classes at Ozark High School today for the first time.

Supt. R. L. Graves said: "All I'll say is that things went smoothly."

There are about 475 whites in the high school. Classes began this afternoon with two Negro boys and a Negro girl in attendance.

The Ozark school board announced last July that it intended to integrate for economic reasons. The board said at the time that the expense of sending Negroes to a Fort Smith Negro high school was about $400 per term. Elementary school classes will be kept segregated.

CHILDREN LEFT ALONE IN FLAT CREATE A STIR

(Picture on back page)

Town Hall police yesterday found three small children alone in their apartment at 1862 Newport ave. After neighbors complained that children were throwing bedclothing into the street from a window.

The children, Kathleen Jones, 3, and her brothers, Wesley, 2, and Brian, 1, were taken to St. Vincent's orphanage. Later their mother, Mrs. Betty Jones, 24, came to the Town Hall station seeking them.

Mrs. Jones told Juvenile Officer Frank Cronin that her husband, James, deserted her three weeks ago, and that she had entrusted the children to the landlady so that she could visit a sister. Cronin said the landlady told him she had taken the children back to the apartment after she felt Mrs. Jones had overstayed her absence. The children were returned to Mrs. Jones.

Two sisters from New Jersey were killed Saturday night when their auto in which they were riding struck a bridge and overturned at Baraboo, Wis. They are Mrs. Francis E. Karr, 66, a widow, and Miss Josephine Rose, 72, both of 643 N. Kensington ave. in the suburb. They and two other women were in an auto driven by Miss Violet Nemec of 3821 Napoleon ave.

She and the two other passengers were injured.

Dorothy Cedars, 17, of Chicago's 1957 Traffic Toll

recently reported that the final toll would surpass the pre-holiday estimate of 420 fatalities.

Council's traffic death toll for a Labor day weekend of 1956. The record death toll for a Labor day holiday was 461, set in 1951.

There is no recognized normal for three day weekend period. However, the Associated Press counted 398 traffic deaths on a 72 hour test period which began at 6 p.m. Friday, Aug. 15 and ended at midnight the following Monday.

California in Lead

California was far in the lead among the states with 44 highway deaths. Other states among the leaders were New York with 28, Texas with 26, Ohio with 21, North Carolina with 18 and Pennsylvania with 22.

Illinois counted 14 traffic fatalities, one of which occurred in suburban Cook county. The five Chicagoland states—Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin—had a toll of 63.

There were a number of multiple death tragedies on the highways since the start of the week-end. In one of them yesterday, five persons were killed and four were injured when an auto swerved past a stop sign near the

it's 100th anniversary

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Gov. Faubus Comes from Deep in Hill Country and He Seldom Goes All-Out in Any Direction

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 4 (AP) — The man who ordered the national guard to stand watch over Little Rock's Central High school comes from deep in the Ozarks—a far removed place where a man might spend a lifetime without ever seeing a Negro.

A touch of the twang of the mountains remains in the speech of Gov. Orval Faubus, but he is far different from the average hill farmer in the sense that he loves to use in describing himself and has undergone a startling metamorphosis since he opened his first gubernatorial campaign in 1942.

A school teacher, weekly newspaper publisher, and former highway director, Faubus is a grammatical slip but some statesman folk cringe at a few of his pronunciations—the same sounds that endear him to the common man in the Ozarks. He called the national guard "the middle-class on television" and Monday night.

Seldom Goes All-Out

His action in calling out the guard to prevent racial integration at Central High was somewhat startling to political observers since the governor seldom goes all-out in any direction. For three years, he has been harrying direct questions from newsmen with increasing skill. He has developed a sometimes

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Arkansas Governor Guarded; Negro Pupils Barred

Griffin Hails

USE OF TROOPS IN SCHOOL ROW

Atlanta, Sept. 4 (AP)—Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia today commended use of troops to prevent integration of the Little Rock, Ark., Central High School and said he would have done the same thing.

"I would like to extend my encouragement and appreciation to the governor of the state of Arkansas," Griffin told his news conference.

He said that "one of the guarantees of the Constitution of the United States is the right of the people to arms, and it has not been infringed."

The governor of Arkansas is the commander in chief of the military forces and preserver of the peace," Griffin added. "This is a matter of whose judgment will prevail—the governor of the state or one of many federal judges, particularly one sent from Arkansas to North Dakota. Gov. Faubus is within his rights."

Gov. Faubus reads his orders to national guard at news conference.

Fumbling speech-reader in his 1954 dark horse days to a pretty fair orator.

Faubus is 47, under average height with a plain face and an engaging grin that convinces voters of his sincerity. He has a reputation of reticence for his political enemies and fulfilled promises for his supporters.

Pushes New Tax Program

He numbers among his friends influential state Arkansas business men and planters who are strong segregationists, but he appointed Winthrop Rockefeller to head an effective new program of industrialization—a Yankee who votes the Republican ticket and has a Negro farm manager.

The soft spoken governor won against an old political axiom early this year when he pushed a huge new tax program thru the legislature. Faubus, who as a boy walked five mountainous miles to school, insisted that the money was needed for education and

have a hands-off attitude toward segregation when four anti-integration bills came up in the 1957 legislature, but he signed them and said that they were more moderate than those passed by other southern states. On the other hand, he waited so long to appoint the members of the state sovereignty commission that he was threatened with a suit.

May Seek Third Term

The commission, established in March, held its first meeting on the day that the federal district court ordered no interference with integration were carried out in Little Rock.

Faubus insists that he has not "sold out to the segregationists.

During that 1956 campaign he remained a middle-of-the-roader with this stock statement: "There will be no interference in the public schools of Arkansas as long as I am your governor."

Faubus had repeatedly asked Johnson to come into the 4-H-club—that he would like to be governor. He has paid for his own education and the future that drew him to Columbia 27 years ago. He has a promise that he could work

Elizabeth Eckford, Negro girl barred from Little Rock, Ark., school by national guardsmen, walks away as another girl jeers.